

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, JULY 1st, 1871.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

EXTRACTS from a report issued by the trustees of the British Museum, signed by J. Winter Jones, Esq., and dated the 18th ultimo :—

Dr. Birch reports of the Department of Oriental Antiquities that many objects have been re-arranged and mounted for exhibition, six Egyptian papyri unrolled, inscriptions on Babylonian cylinders deciphered, and an inventory of Assyrian and Babylonian bricks and cylinders in hard stone has been begun. The third volume of cuneiform inscriptions, edited by Sir H. Rawlinson and Mr. G. Smith, has been printed and made ready for issue; 205 objects have been acquired, including a medical papyrus, in the hieratic character, with recipes of the times of Cheops and Amenophis III., presented by the Royal Institution; likewise tablets, a scarabæus, vases, part of a painted coffin, tiles for inlaying, copper blades of hatchets, sepulchral figures, terra-cotta moulds of forgers of small bronze coins, cylinders, a seal, &c. The Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, represented by Mr. Newton, has been active in mounting and repairing objects, arranging sculptures of the Mausoleum and the Parthenon, paintings, vases, terra-cotta figures, gems, pastes and casts. The second volume of the Catalogue of Greek and Etruscan vases has been published. Among the acquisitions are inscriptions, sculptures, and other antiquities, excavated by Mr. Pullan in the Temple of Athene Polias at Priene, and presented by the Dilettanti Society. Among the sculptures are architectural fragments, a female head in a fine style, probably of a goddess, heroic size, with traces of colour in one of the eyes; a colossal hand, probably from the statue of Athene Polias; a draped female torso; a pair of bronze wings, 2 ft. 5 in. long, probably from a figure of Victory. Mr. Ruskin has presented vases, &c., from Greek tombs in Ialysus, Rhodes; this collection includes Greco-Phœnician vases, spear-heads, &c., in bronze, rings, rosettes, plates, and other ornaments, in beaten gold, glass, porcelain, and precious stones; among these is a plate of beaten gold on which is embossed (*repoussé*?) a winged figure of Assyrian character, an intaglio in crystal representing a Cretan goat standing on a palm tree. Some interesting specimens of early Cypriote Art, presented by Mr. T. Sandwith. The purchases include two fictile vases, from the collection of Prince N. Bonaparte, one of which is larger than any in the Museum, being 3 ft. 11½ in. high, and remarkable for the variety and interest of the subjects painted on it, published by Minervini, "Bullettino Archeologico Napolitano," 1858, page 145. Of the Macedonian period: an heroic statue, white marble, of a victorious athlete placing a diadem round his head, from Vaison, France—apparently a free copy of the "Diadumenus" of Polycletes, of which the Museum possesses another from the Farnese Collection: the first differs from the last in the position of the left foot, in style, and general type. Also fictile ware from Sardis, some of which is of very archaic character, excavated by Mr. Dennis; and a figure from near Smyrna, having somewhat of an Egyptian character, but ruder than Egyptian sculpture, with traces of

red on the face; probably of the Pre-Hellenic period of Asiatic Art. Inscriptions from Ephesus.

The Report on British and Mediæval Antiquities is from Mr. A. W. Franks, and detailed changes and improved arrangements and acquisitions, including many British antiquities, such as a late Celtic iron sword, with a bronze sheath and handle; and Roman antiquities from Colchester, collected by the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, and of great interest. By means of the Slade bequest, thirty-three specimens of glass have been bought, including three bowls of Roman work, with millefiori decorations, a Roman cup of pierced silver, into which brilliant blue glass has been blown, probably unique. Progress has been made in arranging and augmenting the Christy Collection, which includes many interesting donations of pre-historic implements, weapons, &c. Great additions have been made to the coins and medals, as reported by Mr. R. S. Poole, being 14,643 in all, nearly 10,000 of which are English, and 4,700 Oriental, including a silver tetradrachm of Orophrenes of Cappadocia (B.C. 158): an important collection of coins of Asia Minor, indicating the currency of the Greek merchants of the sixth century, B.C.; early silver coins of Cyprus, from Idalion, sixth century, B.C., of extreme interest and rarity; Roman medallions, and a die.

The Departments of Natural History, reported by Professor Owen and Dr. J. E. Gray, have displayed their normal activity, and describe the addition of 16,310 specimens to the charge of the former *savant*, 8,014 to that of the latter. The Departments of Geology and Mineralogy, under Messrs. Waterhouse and Story-Maskelyne, and that of Botany, under Mr. Carruthers, have been engaged in receiving important additions and arranging them.

The Department of Prints and Drawings, as reported by Mr. Reid, notes the publication of the first volume of the Catalogue of Satirical Prints, &c.; progress with the second volume; the preparation of a translation of Paul Lafert's Catalogue of Goya's etchings; the arrangement of the works of Nanteuil, Greuze, Géricault (lithographs), Van Dyck, R. Wilson, C. Turner, Mr. S. Cousins, &c.; the illustrating of the Catalogues of the Society of Artists, 1760-1791; the preparation of titles for the Catalogues of Foreign Portraits, Historical Prints, and Topographical Illustrations, Prints after Foreign Masters and English Portraits; the acquisition of Carbon Prints after drawings by G. Bellini, P. Perugino, L. Da Vinci, Titian, Raphael, Correggio, in the Louvre, Albertina, Venice, Florence, Milan, and Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach Collections, 474 in number; likewise numerous bequests, donations, and purchases. The last include examples of very rare Florentine Prints of the fifteenth century, by B. Baldini, Fra F. Lippi, M. Antonio, and others of Italian origin: engravings and etchings, German, have been acquired—the works of Veit Stoss, E. Schoen, I. van Meckenen, M. Schongauer, A. Dürer, L. Cranach, W. Hollar, &c., besides a numerous collection of early portraits of M. Luther; also examples of the Dutch, Flemish, and English schools, many of which are very rare: others help to complete the various collections.

The work of copying and lithographing the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia has been continued, and the third volume has been published: ten sheets of the fourth volume require only final correction.

EXCURSION OF THE BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society held its excursion on June 29, and upon arriving at Luton the party made their way to the old Parish Church, St. Mary's, where they were received by the Rev. F. W. Fowler, Mr. Davis (author of the "History of Luton"), and other gentlemen, who kindly assisted them in their inspection, and furnished much interesting information respecting the former state of the building and on other points. Those who had not visited the spot before were much struck with the general appearance of this fine structure. Its form is irregular, being made up of a western tower, nave with aisles and spacious porches, transepts and chancel, the latter opening on its north side to the famous Wenlock Chapel, while the south transept has a small chapel attached, called the "Hoo Chapel." The tower, 90 feet, is of flint and stone in chequer work, its angles being furnished with hexagonal turrets, of which that at the south-east rises from the ground and contains the staircase. The buttresses are of seven stages, the lower tiers showing richly-carved and canopied niches which formerly contained figures, but are now much weather-worn and mutilated. All the mouldings and workmanship, as Rickman remarks, are peculiarly good. "It is not often," he says, "that such beautiful suites of mouldings are found as are in and about the tower and some parts of this church." In the west front is a curious doorway without pillars, and above it a rich four-light window, which shows well from the interior. The south porch and many parts of the exterior have been in bygone days repaired with brick; but under the auspices of Mr. G. E. Street, who has prepared plans for a complete restoration, these disfigurements are gradually being removed. The Hoo Chapel has been renovated both within and without, at the cost of the late Shaw Leigh, Esq., of Luton Hoo. The walls are of chequer work like the tower. It is now separated from the transept by a richly-carved oak screen, in the lower portion of which panels, &c., from the old rood screen are incorporated and recoloured. The east end of the chancel has also been rebuilt, and a fine three-light lancet window inserted, authority for which was discovered in the former wall along with the jambs of a perpendicular window. The length of the interior, including the tower, is 174 feet, the width of the nave and aisles 57, and across the transepts 100. The aisles are divided from the nave by five arches, and are remarkable for cross or lateral arches springing from the piers and the outer wall. The west arch is lofty and well-proportioned. The most conspicuous object within is the celebrated baptistry, inclosing the font, which stands towards the west end of the nave. This unique font-cover (the form of which is probably familiar to many of our readers from engravings) consists of a lofty hexagonal canopy of the decorated period, each side terminating in a gable filled at the angle with open tracery, and richly-crocheted with floriated finial, an elegant pinnacle intervening between each gable. The roof is groined and enriched with allegorical carvings. It is said that in former times water was let down from the leads by a pipe to supply the font. The height of this graceful structure is about 20 feet and the diameter 9½. The sides are filled up 6 feet from the ground with panels, each of which carved into two arches cusped and crocheted in a style corresponding with the general design. The interior is ascended by steps, and affords room for ten persons to stand round the font, which also has its sides carved into arches and stands upon five pillars around a central shaft. The whole work was formerly painted and gilded, but the stone now displays its natural whiteness. Tradition assigns this Baptistry to Anne Boleyn, when queen, on account of her connection with the town where she is by some said to have been born. A tomb in the Wenlock Chapel is, on the same authority, asserted to have been erected to her memory by the people of Luton. The

chancel was rebuilt in the 15th century by John Wheatamstead, Abbot of St. Albans, to which abbey the church belonged. He took his name from the village so called near St. Albans. His motto "Valles abundant" appears above the four stone stalls or sedilia, of which Lysons gives a fine engraving. They are richly carved with cinquefoil ogee arches separated by pinnacles and surmounted by a floriated cornice. On the spandrels are eight shields—viz., the founder's twice, Bishop Wickham's twice, the kingdom of Mercia, King Offa or St. Alban's Abbey, and another unknown. To the west of the sedilia is a large arched recess delicately groined, also bearing in the spandrels a bear, the abbot's cognizance. Pennant speaks of the recumbent figure of the abbot himself occupying this recess; but it is now empty. The Wenlock Chapel opens from the chancel by a wide and lofty arch divided into two by a slight pier with clustered pilasters, the spandrels being filled with open mullions, and the arches themselves being covered with tracery. Above may be seen the arms of Wenlock and others. Beneath the arch is the altar tomb of William, Prebendary of St. Paul's, great uncle of Lord Wenlock, who founded or rebuilt the chapel. In the windows are considerable portions of ancient stained glass. The chapel is separated from the north transept by two arches with clustered piers, with which is a very early and finely-carved screen of wood. To the east of the chapel is a vaulted room with central shaft (similar to the "Chapter House" at Elstow) now the vestry, with a chamber above. The whole church is unusually rich in monuments, and there is a considerable number of brasses preserved which have been removed from their places, and we may hope that these will not, like some in earlier days, be melted or run into a chandelier. The principal tombs (and many no longer to be found) are described by Lysons and Parry, and in the *Bibliotheca Topograph. Brit.* No. viii.

The parish registers were exhibited for examination; the earliest dating from 1603. Also the communion-plate, of which two silver chalices were "given to the church of Luton by Thomas Attwood, of Castle Street," 1610. The flagon, of the same date, bears the inscription, *Laudes Deo sacrificabo et vota mea excelso reddam.*

Upon leaving this noble church, which fully justifies Rickman in saying that it "deserves very minute examination," some of the party were escorted to the new Plait Halls and then took train for Dunstable. Here they were greeted by a merry peal from the eight fine bells of the Priory Church, and found the respected Rector, the Rev. F. Hose, Mr. Lockhart (one of the churchwardens), Mr. Hamblin, and many ladies and gentlemen assembled. After having made a cursory inspection of the west front, the company were invited by the Rector to enter the church.

At one o'clock luncheon was provided at the White Hart Hotel, the Rector, Mr. Lockhart, Dr. and Mrs. Hicks, &c., being also present.

After this repast Dr. Prior was called upon to read his interesting paper, "Dunstable and the Watling Street," a *resumé* of which will be given in our next number.

On its conclusion, a vote of thanks was unanimously given, and several speeches were delivered before the meeting broke up.

The company then took to carriages, and were driven past the site of the Cross which had been erected by King Edward, this being one of the resting places of the body of his beloved consort the Queen Eleanor, in the year 1290. An entry in the "Annales" states that the corpse remained a night in this town, and was then conveyed to Westminster. The entry also goes on to state that the bier stopped in the middle of the market-place till the Chancellor and the nobility marked out a proper spot; where afterwards, at the king's charge, a lofty cross was erected, our prior assisting, and sprinkling it with holy water. Of this cross, which is described to have been *magnitudinis admiranda*, not a fragment now remains.

MAIDEN BOWER.

The visitors were driven along the Ickneild Way to the beautiful plateau between the high hill on which are the Five Knolls—round sculptured barrows—and the escarpment by Sewell. Here they alighted and proceeded to the spot called Maiden Bower, which is really an ancient camp, with a nearly circular area of about nine acres, inclosed by an earth wall almost perfect, although much lowered from its original height. After an examination of this interesting site the company took their seats on the grassy bank of the camp to listen to the paper which had been announced to be read upon the origin of the camp.

Mr. Wyatt said: The general reputation of this vicinity of Dunstable as a Roman settlement has induced many persons to regard every relic here as having exclusively a Roman origin. To the period of the Roman occupation the ideas of some antiquaries seem absolutely limited; and if Roman relics have, as I know they have, been found here in considerable numbers, it must not be assumed that Maiden Bower was previously to the Roman invasion a *terra incognita*—that the Romans discovered it, for the first time, in a primitive and natural condition, took possession of it, and named it. We must not give undue weight to any relic which may suddenly be discovered, and by it at once profess to determine the period of the first human occupation of the site. If that course were adopted, we should find ourselves in a difficulty, especially with reference to this particular locality.

I remember an incident which occurred some years ago when our revered friend the late Rev. W. Monkhouse and I came over here on a special mission to investigate an ancient well which had been discovered in making the railway cutting. Some men were ploughing at Maiden Bower and turned up some coins. A gentleman who accompanied us said, "I knew it was so; I knew this was a Roman camp; these coins are Roman; I don't want any more evidence than that. Whatever relics you find on such sites determine the original occupation!"

I rather objected to this summary mode of our friend putting his foot down so heavily upon all further investigation; and immediately afterwards we picked up out of the furrows two objects which I claimed also as proofs of occupation of the site; one was a halfpenny of George II. and the other a button without a shank, and bearing the trade mark of the maker at Birmingham. It will not do, therefore, to take up any relic as the infallible proof of the precise date of the earliest occupation. The copper which dropped through the hole in the side-pocket of the shepherd who tended his flock here when George II. was king, is evidence, of a kind, as to the occupation of this spot so far back; but it is no justification for limiting the occupation to that period. The Roman coins on the same spot would indubitably prove that it had been occupied centuries before that time; and I hope to prove as satisfactorily that this was the scene of busy life long before the noble Roman came here and sowed his small change broadcast over the Downs.

Let us see if we cannot prove this by evidence presented to us by three different kinds of relics:—

(1.) Those of *castrametation*, as displayed by the existing earthworks.

(2.) By the *situation* of the camp relatively to other occupied sites, and

(3.) By the etymological relics in the existing name.

(1.) Without attempting at this moment (when so little time is allotted to me) to discuss the various methods adopted by the ancient people in the construction of their defences, I may venture to say that I think *he* would be a bold man who would venture to say that with such a site as this the Romans would at once depart from their usual style of *quadrangular* structure and make a camp which was nearly, if not perfectly *circular*. The general tests for determining the natural character of these ancient earthworks are the outline, or ground plan as we may call it, and the

number and shape of the walls and ditches; and where the camp is rectilinear and encompassed by one ditch only, there appears to be no hesitation on the part of antiquaries in accepting it as Roman. Of such as these there are many well recognised examples.

On the other hand, it was the characteristic of the Celtic Briton to accept the site as he found it, and adapt his defences to the nature of the ground. Generally in large areas the form was circular, and two or more ditches or walls were made, but in limited areas these ditches and walls were made according to the peculiar form and natural advantages of the place itself.

There are, close by this spot, some tumuli which evidently were Celtic grave-mounds. Between this camp and the town of Dunstable there is a *long* barrow which was formerly, if it be not now, called Mill Hill; and near it are the well-known "five knolls," which are *round* barrows. And if we are to be permitted to take as authorities those persons who have bestowed much time and anxious attention on such questions, we must accept these as proofs, not only of an earlier occupation than that of the Roman, but that *two* earlier periods are represented by these mounds. Dr. Thurnam—who has devoted many years and much talent to this inquiry, and who has opened many of these barrows—comes to the conclusion that the long barrows, as a rule, contain the remains of a race who had dolichocephalic skulls (long heads), and the round barrows were of the people with round or brachycephalic skulls, the former being a portion of the most ancient people of the district.

2. Another point in the consideration of the question of the higher antiquity of this camp is that it is on a line of British camps extending across this county into Buckinghamshire, and along the brows of the Chiltern Hills. We may infer, then, that the camp was originally constructed by the Britons, or the early Celtic tribes who considered Britain as their own country, but that it was taken and probably used by the Romans.

3. I now come to the remaining portion of the evidence in proof that this site was occupied long before the Roman epoch, viz., that afforded by the composition of the name itself. Numerous authors, philological as well as archaeological, have had a spell at this name; and in most cases the word-splitters have not succeeded any better than the mound-diggers in arriving at the correct interpretation. The present version of the name Maiden Bower is generally suggestive of a woodbine-clad summer-house, owned and much frequented by some beautiful and eligible young lady for the purpose of writing her love verses or reading Miss Braddon's novels on the sly; but it is peculiarly inapplicable to this exposed "high and dry" situation, almost as uncomfortable in summer as in winter. The interpretations of the name are very numerous, and some of them exceedingly curious; and it is remarkable that, in the wide speculative swoops taken by some writers, they have come near to the probably correct version, and yet have failed to catch it; and this was chiefly because they would not see in it anything but a Roman settlement. They therefore twisted and turned the name about, and then tried to bring to the spot the station of Magiovinum in order to make them fit together in some fashion. And so *Maiden* was twisted into *Maidning*, *Magio*, &c., &c., &c. An immense deal of trouble has been expended upon this etymology, and I am glad of it, because the Roman version has thereby been exhausted and the ground cleared for another line of investigation. Having satisfied ourselves of the possibility of the camp having been formed by the Celtic tribes, let us inquire further about the name, and see whether it contains any elements which may be traced in the Celtic dialects.

The old Chronicle of Dunstable refers to this spot, showing that there was a priest residing hereabouts in the 13th century, or at any rate he did some kind of ministerial duty up here; for in the entry of the year 1290 there is a note of his preferment, thus—"Eodem anno præsentavimus Johan-

nem de Mayden-bure ad ecclesiam de Bradeburne," wherever that may be, no doubt the Reverend John was not sorry to make the exchange from this High Church even to a very Low Church if it were in a place where the wind did not whistle so keenly; and that he was so happily translated we can have no doubt, as the name "Brade-burne" implies that it was in the valley at the part watered by a brook at its widest part; and where, no doubt, the Father John found more hospitable neighbours than the blue crows and Dunstable larks for which these hills are famed in the records of Yarrell and Dr. Kitchener. But this entry in the Chronicle, which was penned within a mile or two of the spot, would certainly give us something like the correct sound of the name of Maiden Bower as used at that time. You will observe that it is written *bure*, not *bower*, and that at once knocks out all notions of roses and honey-suckles, and abolishes the summer-house view of the case altogether; but it does another good service, it furnishes a cue to a new line of investigation, and without troubling you now with all the etymological details, I will say at once that I think the original name was *Magh-dun-bárr*. If we examine the Celtic dialects we shall find that they contain the suitable terms, which not only build up this name, but also carry their own evidence of authenticity by their very accurate description of the situation itself; another excellent proof that the name was conferred by some very ancient godfathers. In the present day we give names to our houses and streets which do not always fit to local circumstances, and sometimes are so singularly inapplicable as to seem to have been applied with sarcasm. Not so with our so-called "barbarous" ancestors, who in this, as in some other matters, appear to have had a great amount of common sense and consistency. Well, then, what said our Celtic predecessors about this country seat of theirs? They called it *Magh-dun-bárr*.

Near Oswestry they gave a name to another high place, which to this day is no further corrupted than "Maes-bury," and there are numerous other places which have the first syllable *Magh*, often latinized by the subsequent Roman occupiers to *Magus* and *Magio*.

Taking our name to pieces we may thus interpret it by the Celtic dialects. *Magh* is the Celtic word to describe a plain or level tract; *dun*, or *din*, is also the usual word for a hill fortress; and *bárr* (pronounced *baur*) is a word still in use in the Erse dialect to signify the top of a place; the *bárr* of townland in Ireland at this moment being understood to be the high or hilly part of it. Here, then, the name says it is the *fortress at the top of the elevated plain*. Two-thirds of the name appear in a well-known place name in Scotland—Dunbar; and the last syllable is found also in the names of places in Wales. It is, therefore, not merely a recognised old Celtic term, but it actually exists in each dialect of the Celtic language to this day. In the Gaelic dialect still spoken in the Highlands of Scotland it remains in the form of *bar*, meaning top or surface, and is in common use. I ask you therefore to say whether the old name, as we have restored it, does not accurately describe the site, and at the same time show that, even if other evidence proves the Romans to have occupied the camp, the old Celtic Britons constructed it; and that there were some chivalrous and intelligent fellows on the Dunstable Downs even before Cæsar set eyes on them, or could have uttered the classical alliterative bunkum of "*veni, vidi, vici*."

The thanks of the company were given to Mr. Wyatt for this elaborate Paper.

(The further account of this Excursion will be concluded in our next.)

MR. PARKER'S large collection of sections, drawings and photographs of excavations in Rome during the season 1870-1871 (about 2000 in number), have been on view, at the Rooms of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

ST. MILDRED CHURCH, POULTRY.

THE church, which it is proposed to pull down, is one of those erected on the site of a more ancient edifice, which was destroyed by the Great Fire, 1666. On this occasion, the parish to which it belongs was united with that of St. Mary, Colechurch. The two parishes were served from that time by the existing structure; now they will be united with St. Olaves, Old Jewry. The second church of St. Mildred is the work of Wren, and by no means one of his good designs. Its interior is a simple room, with a flat, coved ceiling, "remarkable for nothing but a strange want of symmetry at the west end. On the south side of the organ, which stands in a gallery, a column is introduced, in order to carry the belfry which occurs at that corner of the building; but, inasmuch as there was no similar weight to support on the other side, a corresponding column was not deemed necessary." The interior is very small, being 56 feet long by 42 feet wide and 36 feet high. Externally, the tower—a very plain, but not ungraceful portion—is 75 feet high. The cost of the work was £4654 9s. 7½d.

Of the old church of St. Mildred-in-Cheap, which this building replaced, and which is not to be confounded with that placed under the same invocation, and standing in Bread Street, likewise rebuilt by Wren, Stow says that it was erected in 1457; but there must have existed a still earlier church in this place, and with this name, for John de Aswell was rector in 1325; and it is recorded that the church in which he served had become decayed, so that the one destroyed by the Fire was built in its place. Peter of Colechurch, who (1176) in part built Old London Bridge, is stated to have been chaplain of St. Mildred's, Poultry, but more probably of St. Mary's, Colechurch, which was united to it long after his time: *obit* 1205. He was buried in the Lower Chapel of St. Thomas, of his own designing, on Old London Bridge. In the church of St. Mildred destroyed by the Fire was interred (1580) Thomas Tusser, of the "Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie." His epitaph is preserved in Stow's "Survey," with the names of other city worthies who were commemorated by their tombs in his day, including John Garland.

From the produce of the sale of the materials of St. Mildred's Church and of its site, £9000 is to be expended for the erection of a new church in Clerkenwell; £2000 for a rectory-house to St. Olave's, Old Jewry; £4000 for re-seating and keeping in repair the church of this parish; with benefactions to those of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe and St. Ann, Blackfriars.—*Athenæum*.

DEATH OF A FRENCH ARCHÆOLOGIST.

THE archaeological world has sustained a great loss in the death of M. Texier, one of its most distinguished members and one of the most amiable of men. M. Texier was born at Versailles in 1802, and was educated as an architect. In 1825 he was made "Inspecteur des Travaux" in Paris, and in 1826 was entrusted with the restoration of the ancient triumphal arch at Rheims. In 1827 the Minister of the Interior employed him to examine the harbours of Frejus, in the south of France, known to the Romans as Forum Julii, and also Ostia, the port of Rome, in order to ascertain whether the level of the Mediterranean was the same in the ancient times as it is now. For these researches M. Texier received the first gold medals given for the study of archaeology in 1831 and 1832.

In 1833, he was sent by M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction, to explore Asia Minor. The results of his first expedition were the determination of numerous sites of ancient cities before unknown. Amongst others, of the city of Pessinunte, which is the key to the geography of Asia Minor, and of the town and sculptures of Pterium, at Boghaz Keui. His second expedition was directed to the southern coast, and while engaged in it he had the protec-

tion and assistance of a French ship of war, and during it he explored the ruined cities of Lycia and Pamphylia. His third journey commenced in 1836. His object this time was to cross the peninsula from Tarsus to Trebizond, following the course of the Euphrates. On his return to Constantinople, the Sultan decorated him with the order of Nishan Iftikar, in recognition of his services in aid of geographical science.

When he reached Paris, to repose awhile after his arduous labours, the Chamber of Deputies voted a sum of 4000*l.* for the publication of the results of his expeditions (which appeared in three folio volumes, with engravings from his drawings by the first engravers of Paris, under the title of "Description de l'Asie Mineure"), and a grant of 480*l.* to aid him in further explorations.

In 1839 the intrepid traveller started again, accompanied by the Comte de la Guiche and Comte Jaubert. This time he traversed Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Persia, and returned by Babylon, Syria, and Egypt. This journey lasted two years, and on his return the French Government furnished funds for the publication of another fine work in two volumes folio, "L'Arménie, la Perse, et la Mésopotamie."

In 1842 he was again sent by the Government to excavate on the site of the Temple of Diana Leucophryne, and to transport the sculptures he found to Paris. The friezes of this temple are now in the Louvre.

In 1845, Marshal Soult made M. Texier Inspector-General of Works in Algeria. During his residence in the colony he visited all the settlements, and made drawings of the numerous Roman antiquities that are to be found in them. He continued to occupy this position till 1859, when he returned to Paris, and was elected a member of the Institute of France.

In 1864, M. Texier published, in conjunction with Mr. R. P. Pullan, a volume on Byzantine Architecture. In the same year he was elected honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and received the Royal Medal, which he always prized as the greatest honour done him in the whole course of his career. The Institute possesses a rich treasure in the present he made to the library of the series of original measured sketches and finished drawings of buildings in Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, &c., contained in thirty-three portfolios!

For the last three or four years his health had been failing, and three weeks ago, while sojourning at Vichy, he had a stroke of apoplexy. He was removed to Paris, and died there on Saturday, July 1st. His memory will be long cherished by those who had the privilege of his acquaintance. His endearing disposition, combined with his cheerful and lively character, and his great erudition, rendered him a most agreeable companion, as many amongst us in England can bear witness, and his decease will leave a gap in the ranks of the *élite* amongst literary men and artists which will not easily be filled up.

AN ANCIENT BEQUEST TO THE CORDWAINERS' COMPANY.—Richard Minge, by his will, dated 1622, directed that on New Year's day a sermon should be preached at the church of St. Ann and St. Agnes, Aldersgate Street; and on St. John the Baptist's day another sermon should be preached at the church of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, both of which should be attended by the court of the Cordwainers' company; and he further directed that a guinea should be given to the clergyman for each sermon; and that after each service, eight aged widows should receive one shilling each; and that to the elder scholars of the ward schools one shilling each should be given, and sixpence each to the younger ones. These directions are still carried out, but as the church of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, has been pulled down, the service on St. John the Baptist's day is now held at Christ Church, Newgate Street.

THE TICHBORNE DOLE.

THE following appears in the July number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* :—

The ancient *dole* measure, in which the bread was weighed out, is still preserved in the family mansion, and has on one side the inscription, 'Fundatum Henrico Secundo regnante;' and on the other, 'Tichborne dole weight, 1 lb. 10 oz. avoir.' The custom in general every year was to bake about 1200 loaves; but upon one occasion, when the 25th of March fell upon a Sunday, not less than 1225 loaves were distributed, with sums of 2*d.* each to the value of 8*l.* Giles Tilbury's picture, representing the distribution of the *dole* in 1670 in the courtyards of the old mansion, and including upwards of 100 portraits, is still to be seen at the hall. An account of Chedecke Tichborne, who perished on the scaffold in the 16th century, may be found in Disraeli's 'Curiosities of Literature.' Whether the resumption of Lady Mabel's gift may be sufficient to ward off the fatal prediction which foretold the failure of the family, time alone will show. The male race has hitherto been supposed to depend upon the life of a single child five years of age, unless the issue of the present trial—which seems likely to prove the most important *cause célèbre* of this century—should result in giving the title and the estates, which amount to between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* per annum, to the claimant from Australia.

RIVAL PREACHERS UNDER HENRY VIII.

THE following description of a pulpit scene in the time of Henry VIII. is thus graphically related by Dr. Doran in his "Saints and Sinners" :—

A scene in the Royal Chapel at Greenwich, on May-day, 1532, will show of what stuff both the king (Henry VIII.) and his chaplains were made of. Father (afterwards Cardinal) Peto was appointed to preach before the sovereign. He gave for his text 1 Kings xxi. 19, "Thus saith the Lord, In the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine, O king." In the discourse which followed this text, Peto declared that he was to Henry what Micaiah was to Ahab. He dealt with Anne Boleyn worse than the prophet with Jezebel, and treated the English king's domestic policy as even worse than that of Ahab, who, marrying a Zidonian woman, favoured the worship of Baal for her sake. The parallel was stretched to its utmost extent, and Peto denounced the clergy who pretended to approve the marriage of Henry and Anne as worse idolaters than those who served Baal himself. Never did royal chaplain so fiercely and foully assault his patron and that patron's friends as Peto did on that occasion. Henry sat silently listening, and moved silently away when the sermon was brought to an end.

On the following Sunday a chaplain of the order of Baal, Dr. Kirwan, was ordered to preach in the king's presence, and in fierceness and foulness of expression he proved himself a match for Peto. No phrase was too vile to be levelled at Peto, who in this matter had given example to Kirwan; but when the latter treated his predecessor as a cur and coward, too frightened to venture to be present on this occasion, a voice or voices from the gallery denied the alleged fact, and in terms less nice than emphatic so assailed Peto's calumniator that a general "row" ensued, and nothing was to be heard but the shouts of the furious partisans. No one remained unmoved but Henry. In the very hottest of tumult he rose, made a sign, uttered a word commanding peace, and after a moment or two of consideration he walked gravely out of the chapel, followed by gentlemen and ladies. The sequel to it was—the banishment of Peto.

"MASTER OF THE MINT."

THE Deputy-Master of the Mint, in his first annual report, recently issued, mentions that the title of "Master of the Mint" first appears in the reign of Henry I., when Goodwin Socche was Master of the Winchester Mint. The "Master" was in those days the contractor under the Crown for the coinage, and his proceedings were checked by a "warden," and afterwards also by a "comptroller." The first warden appears to have been Henry de Cornhill, who held the appointment in the reign of Richard I., and the comptroller is first mentioned in the time of Edward II. These three officers delivered distinct accounts to the Crown, and their appointments were maintained on the same footing until a comparatively recent period.

In times when learning was to a great extent confined to the clergy, ecclesiastics were frequently named to important posts in the Mint; and Bishop Latimer, in a sermon preached in St. Paul's, in 1548, condemned the practice with much force of language. Speaking of bishops and priests, he says, "They are otherwise occupied; some in king's matters, some are ambassadors . . . some comptrollers of myntes. Well, well! is this their deuteie? Is this their calling? Should we have ministers of the Church to be comptrollers of the myntes? . . . I would fayne knowe who comptrolleth the devill at home at his parishe while he comptrolleth the Mynte?"

Sir Isaac Newton was, in the reign of William and Mary, appointed Warden of the Mint, and in 1718 was transferred by George I. to the Mastership, in which capacity, as contractor for the coinage, he amassed a considerable fortune.

The other chief officers of the Mint were the "Cuneator"—whose duties have in later times been discharged by the "Clerk of the Irons," or officer charged with the custody of the dies—and the "Assay Master," who pronounced upon the fineness of the bullion brought in for coinage, and of the coins issued.

In earlier times the Sovereign was accustomed to send into the Mint for coinage the produce of his own, silver mines, and claimed the exclusive privilege of purchasing the precious metals. This privilege was delegated to other persons, who received old and clipped coin and issued new. On all these operations a seignorage was levied, which formed a considerable part of the Royal revenues. When gold was first coined, in the reign of Henry III., therefore, the Crown purchased bullion or foreign coins to be coined into English money; but bullion was also brought in by merchants, who were bound to deliver a certain quantity in proportion to the weight of various articles imported by them. It was a matter of so much importance, indeed, to obtain bullion for coinage that several instances are recorded in which the aid of alchemists was called in to effect the transmutation of baser metals into gold, and the gold from which the nobles of Edward III. were coined was said to have been produced by occult sciences.

TOWER.

WESLEY'S BIBLE.—At a New England Camp-meeting last summer, the Rev. William F. Poole, of New York, in a brief address, "loaned" to the president for the use of the camp-meeting, the ancient copy of the Bible used by Samuel Wesley and his son, the founder of the Methodism, John Wesley. The volume is a folio pulpit Bible, and was used in the Church of Epworth, in England, of which the Rev. Samuel Wesley was rector, and afterwards by his son, John Wesley, who occasionally preached there. It was the pulpit Bible from 1695 to 1796. It was given by the church to the Rev. Robert Aitkin, who is still living in Cornwall. He gave it to Mrs. Smith, the youngest daughter of Adam Clarke. She sold it to Mr. George J. Stevenson, who is known as the Methodist antiquarian, who sold it through Philip Phillips to Mr. Boole, who is the present owner of the interesting and valuable relic.

SPURIOUS PICTURES IN THE NATIONAL COLLECTION.

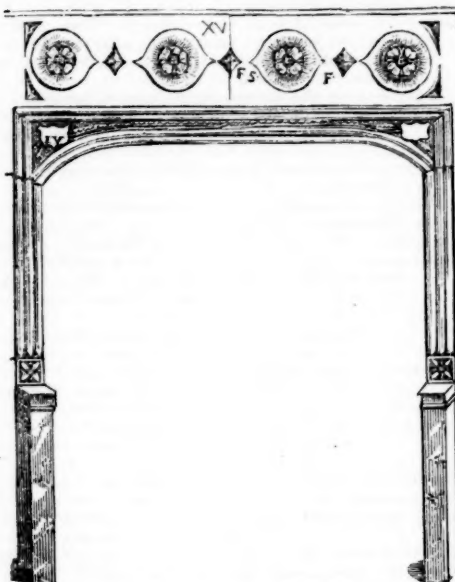
WE all know the warning addressed to Jove respecting the consequences of allowing every pelting petty officer to use his heaven for thunder. The tranquillity of the god is likely to be rudely disturbed by the bolts already launched, and those which Mr. J. C. Robinson is "prepared" to hurl, at the devoted authorities of South Kensington and those chiefs of the National Gallery, who, by accepting shelter at the former locality, have imbibed the leprous taint which clings, we must presume, to the walls of the Museum. The latest bolt, barbed with the familiar words, "trash, rubbish, imposture," appeared in the columns of a contemporary a fortnight since, and purported to unveil some dark conspiracy for inflicting upon the nation two spurious Raphaels. Upon investigation, we are happy to state that the moving cause of all this indignation is singularly minute, scarcely more important than the *omelette au tard* which, cooked on Friday, was likewise supposed to have drawn down a thunderstorm. Having visited the Cartoon Gallery immediately after reading Mr. Robinson's letter, we are in a position to assert that the pictures have not been shamefully hurried away, as Mr. R. says those of the "Parsons Bequest" were, when he attacked those of the "Roberts Bequest."

The two *corpora delicti* are still to be seen by the curious; and although the authorities of the Museum, conscious, it may be, of the weakness of human judgment, and unable to follow their censor into the higher regions of self-complacent infallibility, will probably decline battle on behalf of these pictures, they may, as appears to us, fairly justify their disinclination to obliterate the name of Raphael from the frames. One appears to be a part of the Townshend Bequest—a very extensive and valuable collection, comprising not merely pictures, but books, coins, engravings, and jewellery, all of these happily beyond question as to their authenticity and value. It is easy to comprehend the unwillingness of the recipients of such a gift to stigmatise as false one of its most conspicuous objects, although the pure and disinterested sense of justice which animates their critic's mind calls ruthlessly for the sacrifice. But "worse remains behind." We have yet to deal with the other picture, the Raphael, which, if vigilant guardians prevent not, will be acquired for the nation at a cost of some thousands of pounds—precise figure not known. Sure enough the picture is hanging there, with a brief explanation as to its claim to genuineness, a more detailed statement of which appeared in our columns when the work was first exhibited. But the picture was then stated to be a loan from Mr. G. Verity, and we presume is still the property of that gentleman. If there have been any secret negotiations for purchase, we doubt not that the keen and active superintendence gratuitously exercised over these matters will soon unveil the dark mystery.—*Architect*.

HENRY CAREY, author of the well-known song, "Sally in our Alley," lived in Great Warner-street, Clerkenwell. "The occasion of this ballad," says Carey in the argument of the song, "was as follows:—A shoemaker's apprentice making holiday with his sweetheart, treated her with a sight of Bedlam, the puppet shows, the flying chairs (ups and downs), and all the elegancies of Moorfields, and from these, proceeding to the Farthing Pye Houses, he gave her a collation of buns, cheesecakes, stuffed beef, and bottled ale," through all of which scenes the author dodged them. Charmed with the simplicity of their courtship, he drew his little sketch of "Sally in our Alley." Carey often wrote musical pieces for Sadler's Wells Theatre. He died 4th October, 1743. Some years ago, when the Gresham Lectures were held at the City of London School, Professor Taylor one evening gave a musical entertainment upon the old ballads of England, and this was selected, among others, and sung with most beautiful effect by the late Mr. Hobbs, the rich tenor singer of Westminster Abbey.

ANCIENT STONE CHIMNEY-PIECE AT
WALTHAM ABBEY.

WE furnish our readers, as promised, with an engraving of this interesting object, particulars of which, by Mr. W. Winters, were given in the last number of the ANTIQUARY.



SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held at their rooms in Albemarle-street, on Monday, the 3rd inst., when Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., President, was in the chair.

Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin, Moulvi Syed Ameer Ali, M.A., and Krisharao Gopal Deshmukh, Esq., B.A., were elected non-resident Members.

The paper read was by Mr. N. B. E. Baillie, 'On the Coincidences of the Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew Alphabets with regard to the Numerical Values of the Letters.'

Prof. Goldstücker and Dr. Rieu made some additional remarks on the ancient Sanscrit and Arabic notations.

Copies, presented by the British Museum, of two Himyaritic Plates which have lately come into the possession of that Institution, were exhibited. These plates, together with the one lately presented to the Society by Capt. Miles, of Aden, constitute one continuous inscription, of which a Latin translation, by Baron de Maltzan, was submitted by Dr. Birch.

By Mr. E. Thomas, two Plates of Coins were submitted, forming part of a series of illustrations of the history of the Sassanian Kings of Persia, prepared under the supervision of the late T. R. Stuart, and executed by the same Italian artist who engraved the plates of Saurashtran Coins, in the fourth volume of the Society's *Journal*. The two plates now submitted embrace the transitional period immediately

succeeding the Arab conquest, and furnish choice examples of the introductory Muslim mintages, ranging from the mere imitative reproductions of Sassanian money by the first Mohammedans in Persia, and marking the progressive stages of the Pahlavi mintages of the more settled rulers up to the final adoption of pure Kufic legends.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

THE Committee have determined upon sending out, in the autumn, another important expedition to Palestine. Hitherto the work done has been confined more or less to the survey of Jerusalem alone; the great want, however, of a proper map, that could be depended upon, has been long felt, and the Committee at last have decided to commence at once the very important undertaking of a complete ordnance survey of all Palestine.

It seems that a society has been formed at New York for a similar purpose, and the two have agreed to work on one common plan, the English society undertaking the survey of that part of Palestine which lies west of the Jordan, and the American society the eastern side.

At a meeting held on Thursday (June the 29th), at the Royal Institution, the Archbishop of York in the chair, the two propositions, "to undertake the work at once" and "to co-operate with the American Society," were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. G. Grove, hon. sec.; the Rev. G. Williams, B.D.; Dr. Barry, of King's College; Dr. Birch, the Dean of Westminster, M. De Sauley (the French archaeologist), and others addressed the meeting.

We understand 15,000*l.* will be required, of which 8000*l.* is at present promised.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

ON Tuesday, July 4, a meeting of this Society was held, when Samuel Birch, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., &c., was in the chair.

The Rev. J. R. Cheyne, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford, was duly elected a member of the Society.

The Rev. B. T. Lowne, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.R.M.S., read a paper "On the Flora of Palestine." He considered that it comprised eight distinct elements, four being the dominant existing Floras of Southern Europe, Russian Asia, North Africa, and that of Arabia and North-Western India. Each of these Floras were stated to occupy a distinct region of the country. Interspersed with these are found numerous examples of plants belonging to palaearctic Europe, constituting its fifth element. The Arctic Flora of Lebanon and Hermon constitute the sixth. Mr. Lowne thought further that the cedars of the Lebanon, Moraines, and the papyrus of the Jordan lakes were the remnants of two ancient, and almost extinct Floras belonging to two distinct geological periods.

James Collins, Esq., (Pharmaceutical Museum) read a paper "On the Gums, Perfumes, and Resins, mentioned in the Bible," particularly pointing out the fact that few of them were indigenous to Palestine, and that many had been wrongly named by the Greek and later Latin botanists. In the course of his observations Mr. Collins detailed the characteristic differences between the true and false balm of Gilead, Ladanum, sandal wood, &c., and the greater or less efficacy of their medicinal properties. In concluding, the author promised to examine the subject of the gums of the Bible at still greater length on another occasion.

Mr. Lowne and Mr. Collins brought for exhibition a large number of mounted specimens and a complete collection of gums, perfumes, &c., to illustrate their respective papers. Messrs. Veitch & Co., of Chelsea, had also sent some pots of Palestine flowers, which were, by a most unfortunate accident, returned before the meeting.

Some discussion followed the reading of these papers, in which Dr. Birch, J. Bonomi, W. R. A. Boyle, Dr. Cull,

W. R. Cooper, J. Collins, S. M. Drach, Dr. Hewlett, B. T. Lowne, G. Smith, and Rev. G. Snell, took part.

A vote of thanks was heartily accorded to Messrs. Lowne and Collins for their very interesting papers, and also to Messrs. Veitch for their kind co-operation.

The Society was then adjourned to the 1st Monday in November.

KENTISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Kentish Archæological Society will meet this year at Sevenoaks on the 2nd and 3rd of August.

Knole is to be the centre of their operations, which are to include Chevening, the Mote, Otford, Sundridge, and other points of interest in the neighbourhood. Lord Amherst will preside.

Mr. Scharf will describe the pictures at Knole.

The rendezvous is so near town that a large gathering of the metropolitan antiquaries is expected.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.—The restoration of the north arm of the great transept of Lincoln Cathedral is making good process. The whitewash and plaster have been removed from the roof, and it is in contemplation to restore the picturesque bordering. The marble columns are also being restored.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH, READING.—The restoration of this ancient Church has just commenced. Last week the contract for the work was signed. About 7,000*l.* will be required for the completion of the work, without the tower and spire.

The ruins of Nottingham Castle, which have so long formed the crown of the bold escarpment which overlooks a vast sweep of country to the south of the town, are shortly to be removed, in order that the table land on the top of the rock may be converted into a site for villa residences, of which there will be room for about twenty-five, including lawn and garden space.

CENTENARIANS have been by no means rare in either Gloucestershire or Wilts. In the former county there died in 1813-1830 fifty-five persons whose ages are said to have reached or exceeded 100 years. Of these, one reached 112 and one 109. In Wilts the ages are not so great, the highest being 105.—*Wilts Standard*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archæological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

THE LEADING FACTS OF CHAUCER'S LIFE CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

Sir,—There being at the present time considerable discussion respecting the dates and incidents connected with Geoffrey Chaucer's life, the following chronological summary may prove interesting to your readers:—

- 1328—Supposed date of birth, according to alleged tomb-stone inscription.
- 1338—Birth of Lionel Plantagenet, afterwards Duke of Clarence.
- 1340—Birth of John of Gaunt, afterwards Duke of Lancaster. Supposed date of Chaucer's birth, according to Scope and Grosvenor evidence.
- 1348—21 or 23 Ed. III., a plague of great rain, supposed to be alluded to in Chaucer's L'Envoi to Scogan. [This may be rejected with perfect certainty.]
- 1352—Marriage of Prince Lionel and Lady Elizabeth de Burgh.

1356—Chaucer is named as in their household.

1357—April, "A paltock, or short cloak, a pair of red and black breeches, and a pair of shoes," provided for Geoffrey Chaucer, in the accounts of Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, wife of Prince Lionel. Other things provided at the same time for Philippa Pan. [Qy. Pantry Maid.]

1359—King Edward III. again invades France, when Chaucer began to bear arms, according to the Scope and Grosvenor evidence, and was prisoner in France.

John of Gaunt marries Lady Blanche of Lancaster.

Supposed date of Chaucer's poem, called the Parlement of Birds, or the Assembly of Fowls. [Qy. 1373.]

1360—Supposed date of Chaucer's poem, called the Dream. [Qy. this, 1369.]

1362—King Edward creates his sons Dukes of Clarence and Lancaster, respectively.

1366—Sept. 12, Pension of 10 marks to Philippa Chaucer, given by Queen Philippa, as "una domicellarum cameræ Philippæ Reginæ Angliæ." This was continued by the king after Queen Philippa's death.

1367—41 Ed. III., annuity of 20 marks granted to Geoffrey Chaucer, as "dilectus valettus noster," i.e., king's yeoman. N.B. A mark = 13*s.* 4*d.*

1369—Death of Duchess Blanche of Lancaster, and of Queen Philippa. Supposed date of Chaucer's poem, called the Booke of the Dutchesse, also Chaucer's Dream. 43 Ed. III., annuity of 5*l.* granted to Philippa Pykard, one of the domicellæ to the late Queen Philippa. [Qy. Maid of honour.]

This lady has been wrongly supposed wife of Chaucer.

1370—Thursday, April 25, 44 Ed. III., 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid to Geoffrey Chaucer, for his 10 marks due at Easter. N.B. 10 marks = 60*l.* in the present day.

Wednesday Nov. 7, 44 Ed. III., 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to Philippa Chaucer for her 10 marks yearly.

At this time Chaucer was employed in the king's service abroad, as shown by royal letters of protection.

1372—Philippa Chaucer having entered the household of Constance, Duchess of Lancaster, John of Gaunt's second wife, the duke confers a pension of 10*l.* upon her.

Nov. 12, 46 Ed. III., Chaucer was appointed envoy to Genoa, as "scutifer noster." [Qy. Squire of the body.]

Dec. 1, in the entry of expenses for 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, money advanced to him on account of his journey, he is called "armigero regis." As "king's esquire," he was entitled to an allowance of 40*s.* half yearly, which he retained through all reverses.

1373—In November, expenses were paid to him for services at Florence as well as at Genoa. [By this we learn that he may well have met Petrarch on this occasion, as alleged in prologue to "Clerk's Tale," Petrarch died in the following year.]

November 22, Chaucer received his pension "per manus proprias."

April 23, 48 Ed. III., grant of a pitcher of wine daily for life.

1374—May 10, 48 Ed. III., grant of lease of the whole dwelling-house above the gate of Aldgate for life, no rent reserved, but stringent covenant to maintain and repair, with penalties for non-fulfilment from the Corporation of London.

June 8, 48 Ed. III., grant of offices of Comptroller of the Customs and subsidies of wool, skins, and tanned hides, in port of London, during pleasure; the duties to be performed personally.

The Duke of Lancaster's pension of 10*l.* a year to Philippa Chaucer is converted into a life annuity

- to both, with benefit of survivorship, and charged upon the revenue of the Savoy.
- 137⁶⁻⁴⁹—Ed. III., grant of wardship and marriage of heir to Sir Edmund Staplegate, of Bilsinton, Kent, value 104*l*.
- Obtains the custody of five solidates of rent in Solys, Kent [the solida are generally reckoned as equivalent to our shillings; this might give a 3*l*. property qualification of the present day.]
- 136⁷⁻⁵⁰—Ed. III., grant of forfeited wool, value 71*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*.; fine levied on John Kent, of London, for attempted fraud on the revenue. [This, no doubt, was his prosperous time, when, to use his own words, "he made a gathering of worldly goods."] He is attached to the retinue of Sir John Burley on a foreign mission, 7*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. is paid to him as the money value of his daily pitcher of wine for six months, from October, 1376, to June, 1377.
- 1377—In February, appointed envoy to Flanders with Sir Thomas Percy, afterwards Earl of Worcester.
- In April he received his usual half yearly payments, and afterwards went as envoy to Charles V. of France. [His position, on these occasions, no doubt was as clerk, and it may be of interest to note that this gallant and distinguished leader received two grants of 100 marks each; this will afford a measure of comparison with Chaucer's claims.]
- November 27, 51 Ed. III., 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. paid to Geoffrey Chaucer, for Philippa Chaucer, half yearly grant of 5*l*. yearly.
- In June King Edward III. died.
- 137⁷⁻¹—Ric. II., to whom he addressed a copy of verses, now extant, grant of 20 marks annually, in exchange for his daily pitcher of wine, and confirmation of his other grants.
- 1378—January, seat on an embassy to France, to treat of King Richard's proposed marriage. [This is referred to by Froissart, under the wrong year.]
- May, sent to Lombardy on a mission, where the poet Gower was appointed proxy for him in England during his absence.
- 1379—May 24, 2 Ric. II., 12*l*. 13*s*. was paid to him for his half year's annuities.
- 1380—November 28, 4 Ric. II., 14*l*. paid him for wages and expenses in going upon the king's message to Lombardy in 1378.
- March 6, 4 Ric. II., 22*l*. paid to him as a gift for expenses as messenger of King Edward III. to Mounstrell [Qy. Montreuil, *sur mer*, in Picardy, and Paris to treat of peace (in 1377), and again in the present reign to treat of the king's proposed marriage (1378)].
- 1381—May 24, he received his own two half yearly payments, and also a half year's payment for his wife Philippa.
- 1382—Appointed Comptroller of the Petty Customs of Wine at the Port of London.
- July 7.

A. H.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Can any of your learned correspondents inform me whether, in the 14th and 15th centuries, it was a customary thing to bury the dead in any place apart from the church or churchyard, as there appears but very few monumental stones left in our churchyards earlier than the 17th century. I have recently met with two parchments among the ancient deeds, charters, &c., in the Public Record Office, both of which mentions the existence of a cemetery located *two miles* distant from the parish church, *e.g.*: "iacetern nit terram, meam de mannelond & Cimitterin de Wolmefford" &c. this

bears date 'Anno Regni Reg Edwardi fil Edwardi Septimo.' [7 Ed. II.] The same is mentioned in connection with 7 Hen. VI., two tenements, &c., *e.g.*: "videlt de & in dnob tentis cum suis ptim situat nit ten Johannis Brook ex pte orientti & gardimun spectans tre vocat Pynest ex pte occidentti ac viam regiam & Cimitermui ibus." &c. Any information will be very gratefully received.

W. W.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—A few Notes on the Unknown or Lost Books mentioned in the Bible, may be of service to you and acceptable to some of your Biblical readers.

Concerning the acts of the children of Israel, God said to Moses, "Write this for a memorial in a book" (Exod. xvii. 14). This appears to be the first time writing is mentioned in the Scriptures. We are told that before the age of Joseph, Thoth (who was secretary to King Thamus), invented the alphabet; but Champollion has discovered that the Egyptians had a kind of hieroglyphic writing which was merely phonetic or signs representing the sounds expressed. What is known now of the book of the wars of the Lord, mentioned in Num. xxi. 14? The authenticity of this book has been largely debated by biblical critics. Aben-Ezra, Hottinger, and others (says Dr. Kitto) are of opinion that it refers to the Pentateuch, because in it are related various battles of the Israelites with the Amalekites. Hezelius, and after him Michaelis, think it was an Amoritish writing, containing triumphal songs in honour of the victories obtained by Sihon, King of the Amorites, from which Moses cited the words that immediately follow. Fonseca and others refer it to the book of Judges. Le Clerc understands it of the wars of the Israelites, who fought under the direction of Jehovah, and, instead of *book*, he translates it, with most of the Jewish doctors, *narration*. Dr. Lightfoot considers it to have been some book of remembrances and directions, written by Moses for Joshua's private instruction; for the prosecution of the wars after his decease. (See Exod. xvii. 12, 14.) This is confirmed by Horne.

The Lord did a great work at the Red Sea, by the Amoritish King Sihon—or at *Vaheb*, in *Suphah*, as it may be rendered—against the city of Moab, which he destroyed with a whirlwind by the brooks of Arnon. We will notice another of these books, *i.e.*, Jos. x. 13: And the sun stood still, &c. "Is not this written in the book of Jasher?" Respecting the book of Jasher, which name means, "the book of the upright or righteous men." (See *Wickliff's Translation*). "And the sunne and the moone stoden, til the folc of God vengide it silf of hise enemyes. *Whether this is not writun in the book of inst. (or rightwise) men?*" The opinion of the learned are much divided; we find it mentioned nowhere except 2 Sam. i. 18, and there on account of the Lamentation of David over Saul and Jonathan (see D'Oyley and Mant's Bible), which he caused to be recorded in this book. It probably contained an account of the lives, and some particular adventures, of eminent Jewish worthies, and of remarkable things which befell the nation. Dr. Clark considers it to be a book, which in reference to Joshua and his transactions, was similar to the commentaries of Caesar, on his wars with the Gauls. The Latin Vulgate has, "Is this not written in the book of the just (*in libro iustorum*)?" The Targum has, "Is not it written in the book of the law?" which may be considered the most probable, for if the ancients were so uncertain, we cannot wonder that the moderns have been equally so. The old versions of 2 Sam. i. 18, are not all the same, as in the other passages. The Septuagint is, "Behold it is written in the book of the upright;" as before stated. Three books in Rabbinical Hebrew have borne this title, *i.e.*, the book of Jasher, Ashir, or Asher; but they are believed by some to be only forgeries, as is the case with the English ones printed in 1761, 1829, and 1842. That there was such a book seems to be

certain, which was of a poetical nature, comparative to the grand ode given by Habakkuk iii. We cannot determine when this book was written, for, if written in Joshua's time, it could not have contained references to what occurred under David, only on the supposition that it was a collection, which received successive additions; and was comprised of various ages and authors, like the book of Psalms. Both allusions are, however, parenthetical, and may have been added by Ezra, who finally revised the canonical books of the Old Testament. All we can fairly say is that there was a book, called the "Book of Jasher," which contained sacred odes, or canticles, commemorative of the sun miracle, as given *suprà*, with the additional title of "The Bow" prefixed to it, according to what David said, "Teach the children the use of the bow." Josephus speaks of this as one of the books laid up in the Temple, but it is no longer extant.

Another of these books is mentioned in 1 Kings xi. 41; "And the rest of the acts of Solomon, and all that he did, and his wisdom, are they not written in the book of the Acts of Solomon." Which book, as is thought, was lost in the captivity (see marg. Old Version, 1587). Dr. Gill states that it was either written by himself, as Kimchi suggests, though not in being; or by some chronologer or historiographer, employed by him, in writing the most memorable things that happened in his reign, or by several prophets; as in 2 Chron. ix. 29, out of which the inspired writer of this book took what he was directed to by the Lord, to be transmitted to future ages, according to 1 Chron. xxix. 29. The acts of David first and last are written in the book of Samuel the seer, and in the book of Nathan the prophet, and in the book of Gad the seer. These writings are also lost, except the particulars interspersed in the books of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles. Gad appears to have been one of the biographers of King David. Solomon's acts we are here told (see 2 Chron. ix. 29, 1 Kings ix. 41) the particular books in which they were recorded.

The last of these authors, Iddo, wrote also the acts of Rehoboam and Abijah, chap. xii. 15. It is supposed that he lived in the time of Asa, (chap. xv. 1,) where he is called Oded. We do not suppose that the three writers here mentioned join to make one book; but they severally and distinctly gave an account of such things as occurred to their knowledge; out of which it is probable the author of these books of Chronicles took many things which are here supplied. (See Bp. Patrick.) In the Septuagint, Iddo is called Joel, and is said by Theodoret to be the same that prophesied of Jeroboam and his altar: 1 Kings xiii. 1.

We also find that the invasion of Shishak by Rehoboam, and all the acts that he did, are written in the book of Shemaiah: 2 Chron. xii. 15. He wrote the chronicles of the reign of that king.

The acts of Jehoshaphat, first and last, are written in the book of Jehu, the son of Hanani. This writer appears to have reproved Jehoshaphat, King of Judah, after the celebrated battle at Ramoth-Gilead, for having helped the ungodly Ahab. He wrote a book of his own times, which was much esteemed, according to Kimchi; it was written with, or put along with, the book of the kings of Israel. The Targum understands it of Jehu, being the king's historiographer, who had the care and oversight of the diary, journal, or annal, of the kings of Israel.

The question may be asked also, where are the prophecies of Enoch mentioned by Jude? verse 14. He is called by the Arabic writers: "Edris, the prophet." The Jews say that he was in degree higher than Moses or Elias. They also call him Metatron, the great scribe; possibly in this case the word *προφητεία* prophesied, means no more than to preach or declare, &c., concerning these things and persons. It is certain that a book of Enoch was known in the earlier ages of the primitive church, and is quoted by Origen and Tertullian; and is mentioned by Jerome, in the Apostolical Constitutions; by Nicephorus, Athanasius, and probably by

St. Augustine. Such a work is still extant among the Abyssinians. "The Prophetic Gospel of Eve, which relates to the Amours of the Sons of God with the Daughters of Men." (See Origen Cont., Celsum., Tertul., &c.) Gen. vi. 1, 2.

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

PORTRAIT OF SWEDENBORG.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

DEAR SIR,—Many of your readers may be interested in the announcement that a Portrait of Swedenborg, of the existence of which no person living seems to have been aware, has just been discovered. It is an oil painting, 25 inches high by 20 inches wide, on old canvas, nailed with iron nails to a frame of common cedar. The nails are so old that the rust from them has permeated the grain of the surrounding wood, and made it almost homogeneous with the nail. The general condition of the picture is such as to satisfy any competent judge that it is no modern production; in fact, several judges of old paintings have, from an inspection of the back of the canvas and frame, without seeing the front, pronounced that it must be about 100 years old. The lower part of the picture and the left side of the coat are much injured, so that the bare canvas shows itself in patches, but the head, neck, and breast of the portrait are whole, and perfectly preserved, excepting the discolouration by age and dirt.

The face is presumably life-size, and has a pleasing and benignant expression; the eyes are of a light brown colour and full of animation; the eyebrows and perceptive ridge large and of unusual development; the mouth has a happy expression, and without that heavy appearance which disfigures several of the engraved portraits; but nevertheless the part immediately below the under lip is fuller than is common. The nose presents exactly the form given in the portrait published by Mr. Newbery.

Swedenborg is represented wearing a light-coloured wig of similar form to that in the Stockholm portraits, one of which is in the Hall of the Academy of Sciences, and the other in the Castle of Gripsholm. The wig, however, in this picture is set rather more forward on the head than in those portraits. The white neckerchief is worn in several folds round the neck, and then descends in a projecting fullness between the open waistcoat about eight inches down the breast.

This portrait has been taken in a more directly front light than the others, and consequently shows less shadow. The position is nearly three-quarter-face, and while the features are unmistakably the same as shown in the photographs brought by Dr. Tafel from the Stockholm portraits, the whole picture differs from those in so many details that it could not have been a copy from either of them, nor can it be a painting from any known engraving.

All the artists who have seen it pronounce it to bear strong evidences of having been taken from the life. The eyes especially indicate this to have been the case. I believe this to be the latest portrait of Swedenborg extant, as also the only one taken from the life in England, having most probably been taken between 1768 and 1772, and perhaps a very short time before his death.

This undoubtedly interesting relic was discovered by Mr. J. Hardy (residing at the New Church College, Islington), on the 20th of May, 1871, in Little Gray's Inn Lane, Clerkenwell, London, three minutes' walk from Great Bath Street, Cold Bath Square, where Swedenborg lived and died. Mr. Hardy, knowing me to be interested in collecting all old memorials of New Church history and literature, informed me, and I at once purchased it from him.

J. BRAGG, Handsworth, Birmingham.

June 11, 1871.

ROMAN REMAINS NEAR ANDOVER.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—In the last number of the "ANTIQUARY" I made a few remarks on certain discoveries lately made at Finkley, one of the supposed sites of the *Vindomis* of the Itinerary of Antoninus. It may not be uninteresting as supplementary thereto to notice certain explorations made in the neighbourhood by the Rev. E. Kell, and Mr. Chas. Lockhart, about four years since. In a field locally known as Castlefield, on Andover Down Farm, many fragments of Roman pottery and other vestiges had frequently been found, so that it was considered probable that if thoroughly examined some additional evidences of Roman occupation would be met with. This proved to be a correct surmise, for on probing the ground with an iron rod tipped with steel, it became clear that the vestiges of a building were beneath. Accordingly six workmen were employed to remove the superincumbent soil, and at length a building was unearthed, 66 ft. 6 in. long, and 41 ft. 2 in. in breadth. "A portico or large room had been in the centre of its west side, 22 ft. 2 in. long, and 14 ft. broad. The walls of the north, east, and south sides of the building were two feet broad, being less broad than the wall of an ordinary Roman villa. The walls of the west side and portico were three feet, with a set off of six inches on each side. They were all composed of flint stones, with the smooth faces outside, just as the masons now build, and were imbedded in excellent mortar. The remaining foundations were as perfect as if laid only the day before."

To heat the building there were four fireplaces and three furnaces, but no hypocaust. Neither was any tessellated pavement found, the floor being formed of flints embedded in mortar. Several of the stone bases of the pillars which originally supported the roof were intact; these had been fourteen in number, seven being placed in a row on each side at regular intervals. Among the *débris* numerous articles were recovered, including many fragments of pottery, metal objects and coins. A full account of these discoveries is inserted in vol. xxiii. of the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*.

There is much interest attaching to this discovery in connection with the ruins of the Roman building recently brought to light at Finkley; the remains on Andover Down Farm being only two fields distant from where Sir R. C. Hoare placed *Vindomis* and where the traces of Roman occupation lately discovered are situated. The whole district seems to abound with remains of the Roman era; but it is only by repeated examinations of the ground that any complete idea of the extent of the Roman sway in this neighbourhood can be formed.

Unhappily the walls of the building discovered by Mr. Kell were soon destroyed, instead of being carefully preserved. It makes one shudder sometimes to think of the little care taken of these remnants of antiquity. Here we read that "the cart of the inexorable agriculturist carried off more than twenty loads of the stones and flints of which the building had been composed, and the plough as remorselessly passed over its site." It is to be hoped that whatever is unearthed at Finkley will not share the same fate, after having been preserved for so many centuries. But alas! to destroy as soon as exposed is so frequently the course pursued, that one is often impressed with the feeling—better almost to let these remains of antiquity lie undisturbed rather than expose them, and so hasten their final destruction.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

14, Kidbrooke-park-road, Blackheath,

June 23, 1871.

PROVINCIAL.

BRIGHTON.

THE Brighton and Sussex Natural History Society celebrated its seventeenth annual dinner at Arundel on the 30th ultimo. Mr. J. J. Sewell, Vice-President of the Society, occupied the chair; and he was supported by the Mayor of Arundel (W. W. Mitchel, Esq.), A. Bigge, Esq. (Brighton Stipendiary Police Magistrate), Captain Verrall, Mr. Wonfor, Mr. Walsh (resident manager of the Brighton Aquarium Company, &c.). Several interesting speeches were made after the dinner.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

THE Dean and Chapter of Rochester are about to undertake the restoration of their Cathedral, which in some parts is in a very bad state. The work has been intrusted to Mr. Gilbert Scott, and will shortly be commenced; the restoration will be effected in sections, the first part to be effected being the replacing of the clerestory windows in the nave. Service will then be held in the nave while the work of restoration proceeds in the choir and chancel. At the east end of the Cathedral the ancient windows will be restored—a great improvement; and by the lowering of the floor of the chancel the bases of the pillars will be shown. Some portions of the exterior of the building are at present in a lamentable condition—the ancient stonework being patched by brick.

FOREIGN.

ST. DENIS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

I went to renew my acquaintance with the kings and queens on the tombs in the Cathedral. None of the stone or marble effigies were seriously damaged by the bombardment. The nose of a child of France, the fingers of a Queen, the foot, or crown, or sceptre of a King, are here and there mutilated. The verger who used to keep watch over the sepulchral monuments, hurry the visitor through them, and exact fees, have disappeared. It was an agreeable surprise to find that I could meditate among the tombs of St. Denis at leisure, undisturbed by the monotonous explanations of an unlearned cicerone. Those wooden railings which kept the public at a respectful distance from the monuments are broken down, and there is nothing to prevent visitors climbing up on the high-placed sarcophagi to obtain bird's eye views of the recumbent figures on them.

The nave of the cathedral is boarded off in consequence of the injury done to the stone-work during the bombardment. Antiquarians will learn with regret that the richly-coloured rose window over the north entrance has been damaged by shell splinters. The south side, however, has got off with a gothic saint being decapitated. During my visit to the cathedral, it swarmed with German soldiers. A private, in a spiked helmet, was sketching the head of Constance of Arles, remarkable for the grace and classic purity of its outline. A couple of officers, at the same moment, were discussing the breed of the pair of mops dogs on which the feet of Blanche of Castille rest.

ART TREASURES OF THE LOUVRE.—It is now certain that the art treasures of the Louvre and Luxembourg are safe. Immediately after the catastrophe of Sedan, the most valuable pictures of the Louvre were packed and sent off to Brest. The others, with the marbles, packed away in the vaults at each palace; manuscripts, &c., being put inside sarcophagi and cemented in. The lower windows of the Louvre were built up, and every possible precaution taken against fire. By the courage and ready wit of the officers and attendants, who faithfully remained in charge, the delivery of the collections to the Communist officers was delayed until M'Mahon's entry released them from danger.

MISCELLANEA.

ARCÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN THE PUNJAUB.—A rich mine of sculptures was discovered last Christmas in the ruins of Takht-i-Bahi (near Hoti-Murdan), on the Punjaub frontier, by Dr. Leitner. We are glad to learn that Government have since dispatched a party of sappers, who are exploring the locality. It is said that there are many other places in the Yusufzai district equally rich in these remains. The statues appeared to Dr. Leitner to be "Græco-Indian and Buddhistic."

A PATRIARCH OF THE PRESS.—John Saxon, the venerable editor of the *Repository*, Canton, Stark county, Ohio, expired on Saturday, April 22, at the advanced age of eighty-one. Deceased was supposed to be the oldest editor connected with the Press in the United States, he having commenced the publication of the *Repository* in the year 1814, and continued its publication successfully for fifty-seven years. Mr. Saxon was born in Huntingdon, Pa., where he learned the printing business, but subsequently removed to Ohio, and established himself in business there. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His funeral was largely attended by all classes of people, as he was respected by stranger and friend alike.—*Newspaper Press*.

A SINGULAR custom was a few years ago observed by the inhabitants of Ripon, in Yorkshire. On Midsummer Eve every housekeeper, who during the preceding twelve months had changed his residence into a new neighbourhood (there being certain limited districts called neighbourhoods), spreads a table before his door in the street with bread, cheese, and ale, as refreshments for all who chose to accept it. If the master of the house was in tolerable circumstances, the party after regaling themselves for a short time, were invited to supper, and the evening concluded in mirth and good-humour. This custom is said to have been instituted for the purpose of introducing strangers to an early and friendly acquaintance with the neighbours.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The buildings behind the National Gallery are about to be pulled down and cleared away, to make room for the proposed extension of the National Gallery. They include Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School, for which an appropriate building is being erected in Leicester Square, the old St. Martin's Workhouse, and several other offices and houses extending northward to Hemming's Row.

AN APPEAL TO ARCHÆOLOGISTS.—"Civis" complains in the *Times* that the crypt of the Priory of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield, situated in Bartholomew Close, is about to be demolished, and he recommends those who, if unable to avert its destruction, would like to inspect it, to visit it before it is destroyed.

MR. MILLAIS sold his "Chill October," in the Royal Academy, to Mr. Agnew, dealer, for 1500*l.*, and the latter immediately afterwards to Mr. Mendel, of Manchester, for 2500*l.*

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE GUARDS.—At the close of the civil war in England many of the followers of Charles I., unwilling to submit to the authority of Oliver Cromwell, removed to the Continent and shared the fortunes of his son and successor. In the year 1660, Charles II. found himself surrounded by a small army of 3000 men who had flocked to his standard at the Hague; they were the wreck of the Royalist party—noblemen, gentlemen, and their servants—who had staked all for his father, played, and lost. The origin of the Life Guards is to be found among these devoted adherents of Royalty. On the 17th of May, 1660, Charles selected eighty of his followers and organised them into a troop of cavalry, which acted as his body-guard.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

SIR WILLIAM WALWORTH.—In the records of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office is preserved a

curious document respecting Sir William de Walworth, the celebrated Mayor of London. He died in 1385, and it appears he, like other opulent citizens of those days when there were no bankers, was accustomed to advance money on the security of property. He had received in pledge a mitre from Alexander Neville, Archbishop of York, who was forfeited and banished, and shortly after the death of Sir William, his widow Margaret was sued for its restitution. The case was argued before the Treasurer and Barons of Exchequer. The mitre was pledged for 163*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, but it was allowed to be worth much more, and the condition was, that if the Archbishop should not repay that sum on the feast of the Purification next following the date of its pledge, it should become the property of the said Sir William. The crown of course claimed it as forfeited property, and the claim was settled by allowing Margaret to retain the mitre on payment of the sum advanced upon it and 10 marks more which was considered that at "least the mitre was worth more than it was pledged for."

THE ORIGIN OF LIVERIES.—During the rule of the Merovingian dynasty there arose a practice of delivering splendid habits to the members of their households on the occasion of great festivals; from which originated the usages of feudal retainers wearing a dress of particular colours, and with distinctive badges pertaining to their superiors. From the circumstances that these dresses and badges were originally given, in French *livre*, comes the English word *livery*, a phrase of honourable distinction in the middle ages, perpetuated in the official garb of civic guilds (whence the "liverymen" of London), and in the attire of public and private servants. The wearing of livery is thus traceable to a Frankish custom in the sixth century.—*France: Its History and Revolutions*.

AN ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY.—A discovery, which has promise of being of importance, has just been made by a labourer named Fox, upon the farm occupied by Mr. John Clark, of Acklam. The place is an outlier of chalk, about half-way on the slope of the Yorkshire Wolds, upon the property of Lady Vyner. Here a pit was being dug, in which to burn lime, and at a very small depth Fox found the skeletons of five persons laid at full length. Such fragments of the skulls as have been recovered are intended for Dr. Rolleston, at Oxford Museum. There were personal ornaments with the burials of much interest. One had a necklace of beads of glass and pottery, but only four have been preserved. There were two buckles and a clasp in bronze, and a grand gilt circular fibula set with stones, found, but unfortunately the men did not know their value, and parted with the relics for 4*s.* The Rev. Canon Greenwell has arranged to make a thorough examination of the cemetery after harvest.

A PATRIARCHAL TREE.—The *Vancouver Island Standard* states that the largest Douglas pine known to exist on that island is one near Mr. Richardson's house, Chemainis prairie, on the edge of the trail, and not far from Chemainis river. It is 51 feet in circumference, or about 16 feet in diameter, and about 150 feet high. Originally it was about 50 feet higher, but the top has been broken off either by lightning or storm. It is a monster, and need not be ashamed of its proportions were it among the gigantic trees in the famous Calaveras grove. Two gentlemen who recently visited it christened it "The Old Guardsman:" it must have been standing guard centuries before any of the trees around it.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT ARCH.—At the eastern end of the new railway-station abutting on Garlick Hill, a perfect passage, about 20 feet wide, with a pointed arched roof, built of square chalk, and with roughly-moulded ribs, was discovered. Houses were built over the arch, which is believed to be a work of the fourteenth century, and to be a portion of a passage which run from somewhere north of Cannon Street down to the river side.